

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

NUMBER 12

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash remittance in advance)

Subscription: \$20.00 per annum for Brazil, \$25.00 or £5 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24th, 1888.

INSTEAD of spending a large sum of money on a perfectly useless representation of Brazilian products at the Paris exposition of next year, would it not be much more profitable and rational to spend the money in developing home industries and in improving the condition of the people. The chief advantage of an international exposition is for the manufacturer. Brazil is not a manufacturing country, and as her chief agricultural and forest products are already well known, the benefit of a representation is decidedly problematical. The judicious use of small sums of money at home, however, in developing certain industries and encouraging production, would be of material benefit. If the state could arrange for the breaking up of those great, uncultivated estates along the valley of the Parahyba and their settlement by small farmers, the results could not fail to be immediately beneficial. Then let local expositions be encouraged, and let premiums be paid for the best exhibits. Special prizes might be paid to the small farmer who accomplishes the best result in a given period—say one year after settling on his land—and for such results as the largest and best field of white potatoes, the best crop of maize, rice, peas, beans, etc., the direct object being to excite emulation and to increase the production of such articles of food as are still imported. The direct result will be to bring a greater area of land under careful cultivation and to bring about an improvement in the condition of the laboring classes. Several indirect results, however, will follow, such as an increase in railway traffic, a supply of fresh fruits, vegetables and other articles of food, and a decreased dependence on foreign countries for such articles of daily necessity. And it would be wise, perhaps, to give these premiums in money, which will be of more use to the thrifty farmer than all the medals ever struck off. We are well aware that small farming is not in favor at court, where only large planters are to be found, but these suggestions must stand for all that. The day is not far distant when Brazilian statesmen will begin to appreciate him and his work, and to know that his humble potato field is of far more importance to the country than his rich neighbors' coffee orchard.

We appear to be passing through an era of reform just at the present moment, and it will not be out of place, perhaps, to indicate a few objects which merit attention, in addition to those already discussed. There may be urgent need of reforms in the

regulations governing the national museum, the academy of fine arts, the postoffice, etc., and we are glad to see them carried into effect, but we can not see that any great public benefit is likely to arise from them. Reforms are really needed in something deeper than routine matters, and chief among these is that of education. As the basis upon which all representative government depends, it is essential that special care should be taken to give every encouragement to education by increasing the number of schools and raising their standard of excellence. Aside from the question of public schools, efforts should be made to encourage the creation of schools and colleges through private gift. In other countries magnificent gifts have been made by rich men for the founding of colleges and universities, some of which rank among the foremost institutions of learning in the world. In the United States nearly all the great colleges and universities were created by private beneficence, and the good they have done and are doing every day is simply incalculable. If we mistake not, there is not one single institution of learning in Brazil originating in this way. This is not due to any lack of charitable feeling, for Brazilians have been most liberal in their gifts to hospitals, asylums and charitable fraternities connected with the church. They are supporting an ever increasing multitude of beggars, and they are continually giving for all sorts of purposes through the medium of subscriptions. In the aggregate, their gifts are certainly very large, but unhappily much of it comes too late for any lasting public good. The charity which seeks to relieve suffering is always good and praiseworthy, but it is less deserving of commendation than those charities which seek to prevent suffering. The church does not seem to have taught this principle, but it is none the less true for all that. The encouragement of private endowments of institutions of learning is therefore one of the objects which should receive official attention, and the reform suggested is in the laws which prevent the creation of corporate institutions whose properties and revenues may be administered by boards of trustees duly provided for in their charters, or endowments. We once asked why some one had not endowed an academy for girls in this city, and the answer was that there are no legal provisions for the security and administration of such a property. There are unquestionably many wealthy men in Brazil who might easily be induced to give liberally to endow a college or university, providing its funds can be made secure and its administration be left to its trustees and faculty. And certainly no one will contest the need of such an institution.

ANOTHER deserving object in connection with educational matters, which may be classified as a reform, is that of the creation of a number of normal schools, similar to those so successfully established in the Argentine Republic. Those schools were created some eighteen years ago by President Sarmiento, who had become an ardent admirer of the educational methods employed in the United States. His idea, however, was not to attempt a copy of the American school by inexperienced hands, but to bring out the teachers themselves and all the material required for a successful opening of several schools in various parts of the republic. And the result is that the Argentine Republic has some of the best equipped and most successful normal schools that can be found in any country. And they are not mere schools for instruction in pedagogics, but are practical, graded schools where children of all ages, from the "kindergarten" up to the normal

class, are received and taught according to the most approved methods. In view of the very backward state of public education in Brazil, nothing perhaps could be more directly beneficial than the creation of three or four of these high-grade schools, for which experienced teachers should be employed. They would at once have a beneficial effect on the public schools of the country by the influence of their model schools and later on by the better grade of teachers furnished, and they would raise the social standing of teachers by giving them greater professional skill and a broader education. There can be no disputing the fact that the Argentine Republic has left Brazil a long way behind in matters of education, and that the distance is being increased day by day. There are some thirty American lady teachers now in the employ of the Argentine government, and they have fine buildings for their schools, all the latest school apparatus and furniture, and the generous support of the people about them. The majority of these schools are for young ladies, but two of the largest and most successful are for both sexes. Brazil might easily maintain four or five such schools, the expense of which would be trifling compared with many of the unnecessary experiments which are continually being made. Let them cost what they may, however, they are essential to the best progress and development of the country and should be supported.

FROM all accounts it would appear that the department of justice has quite lost its head in regard to the reconstruction of theatres. Notwithstanding the fact that the style of theatre in use here precludes all such accidents as have occurred in Europe and the United States, the special commission appointed to report on them has ordered additions and changes which are required only in buildings wholly enclosed and built with narrow corridors. There is not a theatre in this city which can not be emptied in five minutes, while all but two are garden theatres open on all sides. The S. Pedro has some five or six exits, with roomy lobbies and corridors, a terrace and windows on three sides. The D. Pedro II has exceptionally spacious lobbies and corridors, two terraces, is unattached to any other buildings, and with two side exits would be in a shape to empty a crowded house—providing a very small amount of prudence and humanity were exercised—in less than three minutes. And yet, the commission orders all sorts of changes in these theatres, even to the building of iron side balconies, with fire escapes, on the old D. Pedro II. The electric light is also ordered and must be in operation before 15th June, notwithstanding the fact that it will be impossible to get the material out from Europe within that time. Without doubt the electric light will be a great improvement and is much safer than gas, but to use it either a common plant must be arranged for its production, or each theatre must mount its own engines, dynamos, etc., which would be a heavy expense for the small ones. If these improvements are enforced, it is more than probable that some of the small, popular theatres will have to close, for they can not stand the expense. It is evident that the commission has taken very little account of the special conditions and requirements of the theatres of this city, and has undertaken improvements similar to those recommended for cities like London, Paris and New York. And in its anxiety to do something which will sound well on the other side of the Atlantic, it has succeeded only in making itself ridiculous. The one great danger in any theatre arises from those panic-stricken brutes who strike down women and children

and trample on them to get out. It is reported that at the recent disaster in Portugal some of these monsters actually used their knives to clear a passage for themselves. We trust that for humanity's sake the report is not true, but we do know that there are plenty of brutes who would knock down helpless women and trample on them in their efforts to secure their own safety. The greatest danger in any crowded place is from creatures like these, and no provision of exits, balconies, electric lights, screens, etc., can save us from them. Even in the open street they are dangerous, for they are cowards by nature and brutes by impulse. If people could learn to restrain their fears and let these fellows get out first, there would be much less danger incurred and less loss of life to lament.

IT is evidently and gradually dawning upon the Brazilian mind that there is not only a scarcity of the means for barter, for convenience sake entitled money, in the country, but that the change now occurring in the condition of laborers here will render something more than trite discussions as to what constitutes money an urgent necessity. There can be only two solutions for the problem that is daily becoming more and more urgent. Either the government must issue tokens that will serve the needs of the country, or institutions of some form must be created, with authority to issue their promissory notes, under guarantees, and relieve the annoyances to which the commerce and trade of the empire are now exposed. If the former hypothesis be considered the more favorable, the relief to trade will be merely temporary; because the amount to be issued is iron-bound by legislative action; its maximum once reached there can be no elasticity whatever, and as prices will always accommodate themselves to an issue of government tokens, sooner or later a new stringency will arise, and another issue of paper become necessary. It, as we are inclined to believe will be the case, banks of issue are authorized under proper and indispensable conditions, the natural ebb and flow of commerce can be readily gauged and our currency more or less rendered variable, as demand appears or slackens. Among the first to advocate a system of national banks, with issue based upon deposits of government indebtedness, we have seen the various ministers of finance shipwrecked upon every scheme that has been proposed to introduce billion money into the country; and these *fascos* were as certain as that night succeeds day. We have read columns of rhetoric upon what constitutes money, upon the effect of a superabundant currency on rates of foreign exchange, upon the example of Italy, etc., etc., and we have seen that we are to-day just as far from a metallic currency as we were when *consule Dantas* exchange was between 17 and 18 pence. It must be now perfectly clear that, as we have so frequently pointed out, a metallic currency is out of the question, and the nearest approach to this must be the goal aimed at by our statesmen. We have never attempted to confound paper promises to pay with metal that has an intrinsic value. Our point all along has been that, as we cannot have *real* money, we must accept the nearest approach that modern financial experience has produced; and this is an issue of currency based on evidences of public debt, and so taxed that the various banks issuing will have no advantage in keeping in circulation one *milreis* more than will be necessary to meet the needs of their customers. The demands for currency must inevitably increase yearly. The planter formerly settled all his commitments by orders upon his agent, employed to dispose of his produce;

he in fact required no actual cash. But it must be conceded that this state of affairs has been completely changed. Immigrant and freedman will demand wages paid in money, and the probabilities are that, in the first case almost certainly, and in the second probably, currency will be hoarded, and the result of this is visible to the most voluntarily blind man. It must be conceded that either an issue of government, entirely unsecured, promises to pay is inevitable, or that properly fiscalized banks of issue have become a necessity.

The action of the minister of agriculture in ordering the prosecution of the representative of the Singer Manufacturing Co. for transacting business in Brazil without duly complying with the joint-stock companies law, ought to be made a test of the legality of administrative action in this matter. If we are correctly informed the government holds that every foreign company represented in Brazil must send in a copy of its statutes, duly translated, for approval, deposit an amount fixed by the authorities to secure its transactions in the country, and to pay the taxes fixed by the law on its capital and dividends. As we have again and again argued, the requirements of the authorities are absurd and unwarranted. The joint-stock companies law was not intended to include the companies which the government is now trying to force into compliance. So far as it refers to foreign insurance, mining and railway companies, or to such companies as incur extended obligations in the country, the requirements of the law are proper; but to include purely commercial companies who carry on only ordinary mercantile transactions and incur no other obligations in the country than those attending the management of an office, or warehouse, is manifestly absurd and illegal. Take the case of the Glamorgan Coal Co. which was fined 5,000\$ for transacting business here without due authorization—a company whose only transactions here were those of selling coal, and whose only obligations were those of rent and wages. Recently a number of steamship companies have been ordered to comply with the law, including the two New Zealand companies which call here for coal, and receive passengers, freight and mail for Europe. It is altogether likely that if the exactions of the government are found to be inconvenient, or onerous, by these companies they will transfer their call to Montevideo. Take also the Havas Agency, which has an agent here merely for obtaining news and selling cable dispatches to newspapers—what reason can there be for exacting compliance with a local law from such an association? And how does the government propose to arrange the tax? Certainly a tax levied on the whole capital of a foreign company, unless its whole business is confined to Brazil, would be unjust. In case of the Singer Manufacturing Co. its Brazil agency represents a very small part of its capital and profits, and in the case of the New Zealand steamship companies comparatively nothing. The position assumed by the government, through the caprice of a few dull-witted department officials, is clearly indefensible and unjust. If the government wishes to kill out the foreign commercial enterprises of this country altogether, then let the purpose be openly declared so that we may know what course to pursue in the future. The time is not far distant when foreigners will find out that the trees in Brazil no longer bear *patacas*, and that the contributions and restrictions imposed upon commerce render the country a very unprofitable place to trade in. And then, perhaps, the great landed proprietors, who now rule the country by taxes levied on

commerce, will have to put their hands deep into their own pockets to pay for the expensive establishment which they have been keeping up.

It would seem, from a recent official letter to the minister of agriculture from the president of Paraná, that the pine-cutting industry in that province is not as successful as anticipated. In 1885 several capitalists purchased lands in the pine districts of Curitiba and S. José dos Pinhães, on which they erected large saw-mills, mounted with expensive machinery and having a capacity, says the president, of producing two million feet of lumber a month. These investments were made when exchange figured at 18½ to 19 pence. Since then exchange has been steadily going up until it reached 25½ pence, and with the result of completely upsetting the calculations of the mill owners. It thus appears that the aspiration of the last minister of finance to elevate the rate of exchange was actually bringing disaster to a much cherished national industry. The president calculates that this improvement in the rate of exchange has resulted in a depreciation of 30 per cent. in the value of these investments, a loss that can not be met by economies in working expenses. Besides that, the lumbermen have not been able to get the prices counted upon, and the high interest and discount-rates at the banks have prevented their procuring the means required to tide over so unfavorable a state of affairs. The result is that for some months past none of these saw-mills have been working, nor will they be able to go on unless the government comes to their relief. The remedies asked are: (1) an increase in the import duties on pine from foreign countries (now 9\$400 per cubic metre) to 15\$000 from the United States and 18\$000 from all other countries; (2) an exemption of the saw-mills and their wagons from all general, provincial and municipal taxation; (3) the abolition of the 7% export tax on native pine; (4) official instructions that native pine shall have the preference in all public works where equality of price and quality exist; and (5) a reduction of 20% in the rates charged by the Paraná railway, with better facilities for loading, unloading and transporting lumber on that road. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to make any comment on this singular state of affairs, from which it appears that the lumbermen of Paraná, with "pine enough to supply the whole empire for twenty years," can not compete in home markets with those five and six thousand mills distant. The complaints about exchange are absurd, for the proprietor of a saw-mill is not supposed to strike a balance on the estimated value of his property every year. He has made his investment, and like the planter, or stock-raiser, he must make his machinery and employes turn out the best possible result. The first care is to pay running expenses, which has nothing whatever to do with exchange, unless he has been starting a great enterprise on borrowed money. And if he can not pay working expenses and keep his plant in good running order, with a market at his very door and a duty of 9\$400 in his favor (over 50 per cent.), it is very doubtful whether the industry is worth preserving. As for the increase in import duties, when it can be shown that the people of this country ought to pay about 25 per cent. more for the lumber used in their dwellings, store-houses, and other constructions, in order to enable one or two dozen lumber capitalists to make a profit out of a few ignorantly-conceived and badly-managed industries, then we may find something to say in its favor. At present we are in favor of cheap lumber, no matter where it comes from—

and we are also in favor of letting every man run his own business, with his own brains and means, at his own risk, and without any help and protection from the public pocket.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The "Turks are being summarily driven out of the interior towns of São Paulo.

—"Nossa Pátria Paulista" has produced a chicken with four legs. We were looking for a mouse.

—A lady named Apocalypse recently died at Bragança, S. Paulo. It seems a pity St. John is so long dead.

—A question has arisen in the Bahia provincial assembly over the admission of novices into convents. We thought this question settled years ago.

—The March receipts of the Victoria custom house were 23,768\$794, of which 14,087\$022 were from imports. The provincial *mesa de rendas* yielded 8,048\$074 in the same month.

—The province of São Paulo has made a contract for the supply of uniforms for the fiscal year 1888-89 to the police forces of the province, and the firmen, at a total cost of 165,498\$900.

—A Turk has been put in jail in Piracicaba, São Paulo, for stealing a child. Will some one really find out what the Turks are doing to these children?

—The 10,072 immigrants received at the São Paulo *hospedaria* during the month of March, of which 8,262 were Italians and 1,741 Portuguese. The number admitted to the "Sociedade Promotora" is 7,433, while 1,053 came spontaneously.

—We see by a São Paulo exchange that São Paulo, Paraná and Southern Minas form an independent country called "Patria Paulista." Its form of government is not given. The rest of the empire is allowed to retain the name of Brazil.

—A Sorocaba, S. Paulo, journal states that an Italian died there from the effects of a bite from some unknown insect on his forehead, while he was sleeping. S. Paulo does not seem to be the happiest of hunting grounds after all is said.

—The child-stealing reputation of the Turks, who are also credited with cannibal tastes, has created a great panic throughout S. Paulo. Rumors are frequently circulated of the disappearance of children. Several municipalities have ordered the unwelcome strangers to leave.

—We see by a provincial exchange that nine chickens were taken to the public deposit in Santa Bárbara, S. Paulo, a few days ago, for want of a license. The offense is a little puzzling, for we are not informed whether a license is required for taking a promenade in the street or evolving an egg.

—A Sorocaba, S. Paulo, journal states that there is a large movement of sufferers to a spring recently discovered near Una, some four leagues from Sorocaba. The waters cure various infirmities, which are not, however, specified; and near the spring is a rock which, magnificently worked by nature, resembles a temple.

—On the 15th, about dusk, thieves entered the office of a doctor in Campinas, S. Paulo, and secured 800\$ in money and 6,000\$ in bills. Our information is not clear as to whether the doctor was M. D. or B. L., but in either case the burglary was unjustifiable—unless the thief happened to be a despoiled patient or client. It is not explained where the doctor was just at the moment.

—São Paulo has recently been made the theatre of an active propaganda in behalf of a Brazilian representation at the Basile Exposition in Paris next year. Senator D'Almeida and Dr. José Avelino, both prominent conservatives, have the enterprise in hand. The desire to put in an appearance at Paris would appear to have forced the political sagacity of these gentlemen into the background.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, of the 18th, states that according to trustworthy information from the vicinity of Jahu the traffic in Indian slaves is being carried on actively. The Indians are captured and sold in S. Manoel and other places for prices even as high as 200\$. The pretext for this infamous traffic is "agricultural education." The attention of the government is invited to this report.

—In accepting the statement of an exchange we were led into an error in our last issue in regard to the public illumination of Petropolis. The contract was not awarded to Mr. Hargreaves for electric lighting, as reported. The contract with Messrs. Miranola, Benet and Gotta, which was signed on the 18th inst., is for water, drainage and gas, and the contractors are to have preference in case it should be decided to employ electricity. Mr. Hargreaves will cause us for inadvertently giving the contract to him.

—The March receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 196,647\$039.

—The March receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 833,103\$150, and of the provincial *recedoria* to 233,580\$258.

—The March receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 7,355\$612, of which only 471\$430 were from agencies outside the capital.

—The new president of Ceará, Dr. Caio Prado, took charge of affairs in that province on the 21st inst.

—The revenue returns for the province of São Paulo in March amounted to 1,293,710\$991, against 1,334,375\$101 in the same month of last year.

—Six 200\$ treasury notes with blood stains on them were detected in the Amazonas sub-treasury at the end of last month. It is thought that they may afford some clue to the Garcia murder of May 16, 1886.

—During the year ending on the 31st ult. there was a decrease of 929 in the slave population of Santa Catharina, of which 877 were through manumissions, 9 by reason of age, and 43 by death. The slave population on 31st March was therefore reduced to 3,998.

—The Santa Maria Magdalena planter, Dr. Davim, who was tried [and acquitted] for having four of his slaves whipped to death, publishes a card in the *Jornal* calling down the blessings of heaven on the jury and his counsel. If heaven responds in any such way, it will get no patronage from this shop.

—The March receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 189,450\$037, and that of Porto Alegre 232,683\$573. This shows a decrease from the same month of last year of 84,441\$399 at Rio Grande and 133,779\$024 at Porto Alegre. The decrease is said to be due to smuggling over the frontier.

—The S. Paulo *Relatório* has declared the failure of Mathias Costa e Santos to have been "casual." Doing a big business on a very small capital, incurring obligations which one has no possible means of meeting, and then systematically defrauding others out of hundreds of contos, appears to be legal and regular.

—The well-known professor and writer Jairo Ribeiro, a member of the São Paulo law faculty, has written an open letter to Minister Prado in regard to the low salaries paid the professors of that school. "They are forbidden to engage in any kind of business and may not teach in any other school nor privately—and their salaries are fixed at 20\$000 a month. As it costs fully this for the bare necessities of life, not including clothing, the professors are sometimes reduced to great straits. The complaint is a just one, certainly. The salaries paid are not only insufficient, but they are disgracefully low.

—The *Correio* of Campinas, São Paulo, gives the following changes in the slave population of that municipality between 31st March 1887 and 20th March 1888:

Matriculated, 31st March, 1887	9,986
Liberated gratuitously	4,378
Enforced liberations	201
By emancipation fund	10
	4,589
Deaths	5,397
Attained 60 years	69
Estimated departures	19
	200
	288

Slave pop. 20th March, 1888 5,109

—The municipality of Santos is authorized by an act of the São Paulo provincial assembly, signed by the president on the 21st ult., to contract a loan of 1,000,000\$, at 8 per cent. per annum, payable in 30 years. The proceeds are to be used for improvements in Rua de S. Bento, building a slaughter house and market, removal of the cemetery, construction of a pest-house, opening a new street to the sea through lands given the city by the Carmo convent, improvements and monuments in Praça José Bonifácio, gas, shade trees and paving in Rua Conselheiro Nehas, and paving the principal streets of the city. The loan is to be guaranteed by the tax on alcoholic liquors and annual licenses.

—The debt of the province of Bahia, funded and floating, reaches 10,176,890\$317, divided as follows, viz:

Funded at 7 per cent.	5,761,300\$000
do do	2,250,000 000
Floating at 8 per cent.	1,570,000 000
Government agency	150,000 000
Pawn office (<i>caixa de consignação</i>)	395,030 833
Summily recognized creditors	50,559 484

10,176,890\$317

The president of the province is not alarmed at the amount of the debt, as revenue, probably, will increase sufficiently to meet all calls, under "severe" fiscalization in the collection of the revenue and scrupulous application in its employment.

—It is proposed to double the license tax in Pará on lottery offices selling tickets of lotteries drawn in the city and province of Rio de Janeiro. Retallatory legislation.

—The new system of employing immigrant brokers in São Paulo is developing abuses in the first month of its life. The *Diário Mercantil* says that the broker, in order to increase his business, makes all sorts of unauthorized promises to the immigrants. On arriving at their destination, the immigrants find themselves deceived, and naturally blame the planter.

—The *Gazeta*, of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, says that a planter in the municipality of Penha has compelled his freedmen to sign a contract, officially attested, in which he agrees to pay each one a salary of 1000 at the end of the year, and every freedman who fails to remain in his service to the end of his contract must pay a fine of 200\$. This is called *free labor*.

—A statistical table just prepared shows that the liberations registered in the province of São Paulo between March 10th, 1887, and March 20th, 1888, (why could not the next 10 days have been included to make an even year?) was 31,774, the number of slaves becoming free on account of age 559, by operation of the emancipation fund 146, and by death 883. Returns are lacking from 13 municipalities.

—The immigrant speculators had a little trouble in Santos on the 18th inst., owing to the simultaneous arrival of three steamers with about 2,400 immigrants. The S. Paulo railway is able to carry only 800 a day, consequently the steamers had to wait their turn and keep the people on board until the railway could transport them to the interior. This is one of the advantages of building the immigrants' station at S. Paulo instead of locating it at Santos.

—Telegrams from Ceará on the 21st report a very bad state of affairs in that province. There has been a very light rainfall, from which it is feared that much suffering will ensue through a failure of the crops. The people are beginning to leave the province for the Amazon in large numbers. Besides this, the sanitary condition of Fortaleza is reported to be very bad, and epidemics of various fevers, including yellow fever, have broken out.

—A reunion took place in São Paulo on the 20th of those interested in having Brazil represented at the Paris exposition of next year. The meeting took place at the provincial palace, was presided over by the president of the province, and was addressed by Senator Diogo Vellozo. A committee of nine was appointed to carry the project into effect. It was not explained, however, why municipal Brazil should wish to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, which led to the decapitation of Louis XVI and the creation of the French republic.

—On the 14th inst. a meeting of planters was held at Serraria, Minas Geraes, in talk into consideration the questions of emancipation and immigration. The resolutions adopted were: (1) to maintain slavery as far as possible without promise of liberty; (2) to prepare houses for colonists and to promote their establishment at once; (3) not to abandon the freedmen but to advance them in the regimen of useful labor; (4) to protect for the rights of property. It would appear that the Southern Minas planters are a pretty hard-headed lot, and the immigrant will do well to avoid them. They don't want emancipation and are not ashamed to say it. They want unpaid, whip-compelled labor, and when the slaves are gone they will not hesitate to take it out of colonists. On the following day the minister of agriculture helped to found a colony of immigrants at Itaboraite, to be called "Colônia Rodrigo Silva," which will probably flourish in the neighborhood of such planters as those who met at Serraria.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A daily colleague mentions on the 18th that the Oeste de Minas railway proposes to employ electricity as a motive power.

—A successful trial with an electric tram-car of the Juiz de Fora system took place on the S. Christovão line in this city on the 16th. The car was built here by the "Força e Luz" company for a Buenos Aires tramway.

—The director, chief of traffic and other officials of the D. Pedro II railway, have recently received denunciations. An inquisitive friend says he has been looking for the reason, and the only one he can find is that of the recent removal of a fallen tree from the track near Palmeiras in the short space of three days.

—The receipts of the Mogyana railway for the last half year were 836,877\$480 and the expenditures 414,826\$970, leaving a surplus of 422,050\$504. The dividends declared were 13\$ per share on the trunk line, 10\$500 on the Ribeirão Preto extension, 6% on the capital paid up on the Rio Grande line and 7% on the Minas (Caldas?) line. The directors have been given full powers to treat with the Rio Paulo company.

—From statistics published by the Mexican department of railways it appears that the total length of the lines constructed up to the end of January was 4,100 miles, of which 1,250 miles belonged to the Mexican Central company.—*Railway Times*, Mar. 24th.

—The S. Paulo *Diário Mercantil* of the 18th inst. says that robberies continue on the railways of that province, particularly on the S. Paulo line between that city and Santos. Preference is shown for small objects which can be easily carried. The superintendents of the roads in question should put a stop to this without delay.

—A rumor was current here that some negotiation was on foot to sell the Leopoldina railway to foreign capitalists. On the 21st the *Jornal* published an anonymous denial of the rumor, and on the 22nd the same journal contains a statement that this denial was not made by the directory of the company. The affair seems somewhat mixed.

—The São Paulo *Diário Mercantil* of the 21st very properly calls the railway companies of that province to an account for the lack of conveniences in their antiquated style of passenger coaches. But our colleague puts his foot in it a little when he calls for four classes of coaches, because "the two existing are incompatible with the degree of progress and civilization of our province." From this we infer that the tendency of civilization in São Paulo is to multiply classes. In that case we shall very soon be as civilized as India.

—From the balance sheet of the Juiz de Fora and Piauí railway dated on 31st December last we extract the following:

Road, rolling stock and stations.....	1,987,501\$995
Shops.....	8,573 400
Rio Novo branch.....	13,838 372
Material, etc., on hand.....	53,670 451
Construction contract.....	153,532 136
and on the other side:	
Capital.....	1,500,000 000
Debitures, balance.....	1,024,610 000
Banco do Brazil.....	306,962 430
Contracted works.....	102,150 070
Bills payable.....	42,000 000

Among the assets is an item of 879,843\$172 called *campos*, but there is no explanation as to what securities have been hypothecated. The auditors state that the whole of the line on which the province of Minas Geraes had guaranteed interest at 7 per cent. was under traffic, the capital of which is 1,800,000\$.

COFFEE NOTES

—The recent high level of coffee prices has produced an unheard of novelty in the trade. The coffee tree in the Palm-house at Kew Gardens, London, is fairly overloaded with fruit and the result of this new factor in the question of supply should be watched with interest.

—A New York paper publishes the following: *Brazil Coffee*.—The downward tendency of values has continued, having been accelerated by the unsettling influence of a ministerial crisis in Brazil, which has led to fresh anxiety to sell on the part of holders in that market, and the offering of supplies at prices on a parity with Exchange values here, but without resulting in any important transactions. The market was already under the influence of a depressed feeling, when the receipt of the above news from Rio took away what little courage dealers had retained and rendered it almost impossible to effect sales. All that is known respecting the political situation is that the ministry has resigned, including the minister of finance, M. Figueira, who was also at the head of a large banking institution, and has been a large operator in coffee, and the effect of this event was reflected in the drop in exchange from 24% to 22½%, with a subsequent rally to 23%. So far as coffee is concerned this event, however, is only of temporary influence the chief controlling factor being the enormous prospective yield of the next crop, which with the lapse of every week is nearer at hand, and whatever favorable features there may be in the present statistical position of supplies in this and other consuming markets, they weigh as nothing in comparison with the dark shadow of this spectre that bedevils the future. Dealers who are direct distributors have found out after a year's experience that their advantage with how little stock they can get along with, and accordingly they have no concern regarding the remaining three months of the present crop year, and strive only to keep their purchases down and their stocks protected. . . .

Outside the political events already described the cable advices from Rio have reflected very little change in the statistical position of supplies. The receipts have continued on about the same scale as last week. The purchases have been moderate, and hence stocks have increased slightly. . . . The primary markets appear to be in a very unsettled condition, and the feeling is probably quite as demoralized there as here.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 18th Conselheiro Luiz Antonio Pereira Franco was chosen senator from the province of Bahia.

—A patent for a tram-car life-saving apparatus has been conceded to Eduardo de Maschek and Paulo Hamelin.

—A telegram from the Empress to the Princess Regent states that the Imperial party will leave Europe for Brazil in June.

—A gentleman named Boiteux was recently elected one of the officers of a dancing club. A dancing Boiteux is a novelty.

—It seems a pity the sneezing man at the Exchange cannot restrain himself. He will damage himself internally yet, if he does not mind.

—Telegrams received here on the 17th inst. refute all ideas that the Emperor proposes to abdicate the crown. This seems hard on the *soi-disant* republicans.

—A medico here has had the "cheek" to present an account for 88,400\$ against the estate of Leite Leal, an old Portuguese resident, who the disciple of Galen treated for about two months.

—A S. Paulo journal states that Senator Antonio Prado's platform consists of the immediate abolition of slavery and an increase of bank note circulation by the adoption of banks of issue.

—According to a Buenos Ayres telegram on the 19th, the chief of the Argentine boundary commission states that the Brazilian commissioners have acknowledged the Argentine claims. Will Barão de Capancina explain?

—The confirmatory election of the 19th inst. in the 1st district of this city resulted in the return of Minister Ferreira Vianna to the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 1,347, against 108 for Quintino Bocayuva.

—The minister of justice has bought 15 copies of a recent work on the *Elemento Servil*. Three of these are for the department and 12 for the libraries of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. Seems somewhat late in the day.

—One of the pleasing sights now-a-days is to see Ferreira Vianna enthusiastically displaying the health of the Emperor, the Princess Regent and all the members of the imperial family. Things appear very different through official spectacles.

—The appointment of a well-known poet to a consulate in neighboring republic has created quite a little tempest. We can not see why a poet should not make quite as good a consul as the general average of Brazilian employees in foreign countries.

—The telegraph informs us that criminals in New York are to be executed by electricity. Now let the "Força e Luz" company invent a pocket electric revolver, and we will go "gunning" for *coquetos*.

—A serious diplomatic question has been most fortunately solved without trouble. The Emperor did not call on the Pope when passing through Rome recently, but the latter employed the Archbishop of Naples to visit His Majesty on behalf of the Curia.

—The minister of war has notified the adjutant general that his work is entirely too severe for him, and that consequently the garrison of Rio will be organized into two brigades with the respective commandants. It appears that the João Alfredo cabinet proposes to shake "dry bones" right through all the departments.

—We see that a naval officer proposes to publish a work to be called "Essays on the indigenous naval constructions of Brazil." The scope will probably be from the canoe to the ironclads *Solimões* and *Javary*, although, to be sure, these latter are indigenous only in the sense that they must stop in port.

—If James Dodge, who went to Montevideo some 20-odd years ago and returned to England in 1867, will communicate with the editor of the *River Plate Times*, No. 200 Cerrito, Montevideo, he will hear something to his advantage. In case of his death, his heirs should apply for the information affecting him.

—Right on top of the possibility that Gen. Boulanger is intriguing to re-establish the Bonaparte dynasty in France, we see in a local colleague that Prince Jerome has secured a precious relic of the First Consul, which is his portrait executed in his own hair, and which was presented to an Italian lady in 1809. *Abitonen!*

—The government has opened a credit of 40,000\$ for the survey of lands in the municipality of S. João d'Al-Rey, province of Minas Geraes. It is inexplicable how the government can find an excuse for the continuance of this absurd system. The surveys are made in the roughest manner, in patches, and by men who know next to nothing of the requirements of such work. Cases are known where their lines could not be closed by several kilometres. The system is expensive, unsystematic, defective, and must lead to endless litigation in the future when land becomes valuable.

—Minister Antonio Prado has been prevented from returning to Rio by an attack of fever, which is happily not considered serious.

—It is said that an imperial marine died at the hospital a few days since from the effects of caning. The minister of marine has ordered an investigation.

—There may be a diversity of opinion as to the verses of the English poet laureate, but an exchange says that the demand for his dairy products, butter, cream, etc., is steadily increasing throughout the Isle of Wight. Of course, Lord Tennyson does not make the butter and cream himself!

—The *Jornal* on the 18th states that an epidemic of small-pox is raging at Ilha Grande, and that the inhabitants are abandoning the island. Our quarantine station is on the island, and it would be hard on the people sent ashore there if they were thrust into a hot-bed of small-pox.

—It is reported from Montevideo that the Brazilian representative was compelled to enter a vigorous protest in order to get the quarantine against Rio removed. It is now limited to simple "observation," but the Ilha das Flores contractors will have it on again at the first opportunity.

—A race that resulted in disaster to hook-makers nearly caused a tragedy on the 19th. The creators of a hook-maker *en masse* waited upon him to demand a settlement, and as he does not appear to have been prepared to "chip in," the plungers proposed to assault him. The affair has been taken up by the police.

—Dr. Vicente Ferrer B. W. Araújo, says the *Gazeta*, has presented 31 copies of his translation of a work called "The Literature and Religion of Criminals," to the Lyceum of Arts and Trades. This appears to be a "rum" sort of donation to an industrial school, and might be followed by a full collection of Zola's instructive works, and various copies of Sr. Azevedo's work on "Man."

—An expensive little blunder was made at the Derby Club races on the 15th through the carelessness of an employé. He posted the figures on a winning horse to the effect that 20 pools only had been sold, and that the share for each was 89\$800. It transpired, however, that the number of pools sold was 37 instead of 20, by reason of which the club lost about 15,000\$ on the extra 17.

—Will the minister of justice let up on that dark-cell business just long enough to let us know what has become of those two soldiers who ran amok in the streets some six or seven weeks ago? We do not ask to have them put into dark cells because that might injure their precious health and wound their feelings—but we would like to know if they have yet been discharged without a stain on their characters.

—The Polytechnic professor who went up to Pará to contest an election for the Chamber of Deputies, not only got defeated, but is now engaged in a violent personal quarrel with the conservative leaders there who, he thinks, betrayed him. With one professor absent on a wild-cat mining enterprise, and another on a hunt for a political office, the Polytechnic bids fair to become widely known and appreciated.

—The *regulamento* for the postoffice reform has been published. It is rather long, and probably covers all points, but we see no improvement as regards registry of letters. The new *regulamento* says that postal orders should be enclosed in registered letters, which seems making security doubly sure. The minister of agriculture in presenting the decree uses the following words: "Whatever may be the category of the employé in the postoffice it is indispensable to relieve him from political influence, that he may not become an instrument of parties."

—The correspondent of our colleague *L'Etoile du Sud* writing from Buenos Aires on the 8th inst. gives a rather disheartening account of the Argentine navy. The timber destined to repair the torpedo-boat *Mayu* has been allowed to rot; the *Aimante Braso*, the only sea-going iron-clad, has met with an accident, and it is feared will retire from active service. On the other hand the Argentine navy has 9 captains, 24 commanders, 24 lieutenant-commanders, 54 lieutenants, 125 ensigns and 56 midshipmen. This equals, if it does not beat the Brazilian national guard.

—The chief short-hand writer of the General Assembly, Sr. Lopes Araújo, has recently been decorated with a *comenda* of the Order of the Rose. He had already accumulated an officers' insignia of the Legion of Honor, and crosses of the Crown of Germany, Leopold of Belgium and Charles III of Spain. In Portugal the chief of the parliamentary reporters is a "councillor" and a "baron." The hard-worked, unknown and barely appreciated stenographers at Washington and London will be interested to know all this, and that their brother abbreviators in these countries rank among the proudest and best. We would not advise all of them to emigrate right away, however.

—The heavy rains which fell in this city on the 20th and 21st seem to have caused considerable damage. Many streets were so flooded that transit was interrupted for some time. A large number of houses situated on low grounds were inundated. The Mangre canal overflowed its banks, several walls and old buildings fell, happily without loss of life, and the Revy sanitary improvements commission got its feet wet in travelling about to see how that "sheet of water under the city" had managed to get on top.

April 17,			
265	Five per cent apolices.....		964 00
13,068	Six per cent. do. Prev Rio.....		10,624 50
363	Sovavicus.....		9 98
41	Banco do Commercio.....		216 00
82	Banco Internacional.....		278 00
5	do.....		45 00
12	deh. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....		167 00
600	do " Sorocahana R.R. 100\$.....		614 50
3	S. Lazaro cotton mill.....		280 00
164	hypo. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (2%).....		73 1/2
345	do.....		75 00
83	do..... (gold 5%).....		71 00
30	do Banco Predial.....		70 50
70	do.....		71 1/2

700	London, do do do ..	104-107
100	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Ins.	5-5½
100	do do 6 per cent deb.	101-104
20	Bahia Gas.	23-25
10	Pará do	4-5
10	S. Paulo do	16-17
88	S. John del Rey gold mine.	½-¾

Shipments since our last report are:

10,418	bags for the United States
5,610	" Europe
5,050	" Cape of Good Hope
7,230	" Elsewhere
<hr/>	
28,308	bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been:

	4,033 bags for the United States
1,667	Europe
750	Cape of Good Hope
2,622	Elsewhere
9,055	bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:	bags.
Apr. 14 New York Br str <i>Herschel</i>	23,649
16 Baltimore Amer bk <i>D. Pedro II</i>	3,000
18 New York Amer str <i>Financ</i>	2,817
19 Baltimore Amer bk <i>Balthazar</i>	4,070

Europe:	bags.
Apr. 14 Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Paris</i>	4,704
14 Antwerp Br str <i>Galkho</i>	500
19 Hamburg Ger str <i>Dastora</i>	927
20 Trieste Port str <i>John & Albert</i>	3,800

Elsewhere:	bags.
Apr. 14 River Plate Int str <i>Adin</i>	780
14 Talcahuana Br str <i>John Elder</i>	50
17 Port Elizabeth Ger lug <i>Albion</i>	2,500
19 River Plate Br str <i>La Plata</i>	2,117
21 Cape Town Dutch str <i>Zodiak</i>	3,050

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 3,909 bags per day, against 2,127 for the preceding ten days. The daily average since the 1st inst. has been

	2,963 bags
against	5,891 " in 1887
"	7,380 " 1886
"	9,142 " 1885
"	6,170 " 1884
"	1,723 " 1883
"	15,225 " 1882

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

	per 100 lbs.	per arroba.
Washed	\$8.00	\$8.00
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	do	do
Regular first	5.30 - 5.50	7.80 - 8.00
Ordinary first	4.70 - 5.10	7.00 - 7.20
Good second	4.30 - 4.70	6.40 - 7.00
Ordinary second	3.60 - 4.20	5.30 - 6.00
Capitana	nominal	nominal
Escalota	do	do

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 15,000 bags in first and about 11,000 bags in second hands awaiting shipment.

Vessels loading and to load.

	bags.
New York Br str <i>Fachid</i>	10,000
Hamburg Ger str <i>Albion</i>	1,000
do Rio	1,000
Maintenance Fr str <i>fourgon</i>	1,600

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Receipts	Shipments
Apr. 14	4,610	3,855
Apr. 15	2,530	2,713
Apr. 16	5,411	3,048
Apr. 17	3,937	1,653
Apr. 18	3,143	2,000
Apr. 19	3,451	2,000
Apr. 20	3,451	2,000
Apr. 21	3,451	2,000
Apr. 22	3,451	2,000
Apr. 23	3,451	2,000
Apr. 24	3,451	2,000
Apr. 25	3,451	2,000
Apr. 26	3,451	2,000
Apr. 27	3,451	2,000
Apr. 28	3,451	2,000
Apr. 29	3,451	2,000
Apr. 30	3,451	2,000

Imports.

The movement in the markets has been moderate since our last report. Flour may be considered flat, under advice of very considerable shipments from the United States, and holders show some desire to meet buyers. Of pine we have received two large cargoes of Pitch and the market is somewhat depressed; there have been no receipts of other qualities. Kenosae is lower, although nothing has come in. Land is mainly unchanged, but flat. Other articles are all unchanged, with the exception of Cudfish which is in a rather unsatisfactory position with prices nominal.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Flour, from Baltimore:	2,150 lbs.
Castilla	500 "
Rockland	500 "
Crystal	500 "
Chesapeake	500 "
Westminster	500 "
do	4,450 lbs.

Castilla	2,150 lbs.
Rockland	500 "
Crystal	500 "
Chesapeake	500 "
Westminster	500 "
do	4,450 lbs.

Despatch, from River Plate:

Despatch, from River Plate:	2,979 bags
17,000 lbs. American	10,415 lbs.
500 " Trieste	
1,500 " River Plate	
19,000 lbs.	

Brokers report the market flat, at the following quotations:

	14,500-14,800
Richmond 1st	14 00-14 50
do 2nd	13 50-13 00
Baltimore 1st	14 25-11 50
do 2nd	13 50-14 00
Western 1st	13 50-11 50
Chili	11 50-11 00
River Plate	11 50-12 50
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	11 50-11 00

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 666,666 feet per *Osmond O'Brien* from Brunswick and 580,315 feet per *John I. Baker* from Pensacola. The latter is for order and the former is not yet reported sold. The market has become very flat and, pending a sale from first hands, quotations are nominal.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts last sale was at 104 1/2 per foot, and brokers report the market fairly steady at this quotation.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report, and this article seems destined to disappear from among our imports.

Swedish Pine.—There has been nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are nil, but, as we stated in our last issue, the market has been flat all along, and brokers do not quote day to day over 65-00 per case, for invoices.

Land.—Receipts are 2,500 bags per *Adda J. Bonner* from Baltimore. We may continue quotations at 35-00-35 1/2 per lb. for invoices, but the market is flat, and lower prices possible.

Coal.—Receipts, all to companies and dealers, have been:

	from Cardiff
1,024 tons	from Cardiff
1,247 " <i>Agra</i>	do
571 " <i>Hindesden</i>	do
2,463 " <i>Charles</i>	do
1,070 " <i>Algonia</i>	do
639 " <i>Ringside</i>	from Swansea
1,182 " <i>Victoria</i>	do
2,110 " <i>Prince Rudolph</i>	from Newport

Coal.—Receipts are insignificant. Brokers still quote British at 65-00-65-00, German at 65-00-65-00 and French at 65-00-75-00 per ton.

Rice.—About 2,000 bags have been received *via* Europe, and quotations from second hands are unchanged at 85-00-85-00 per bag. If it be not an over-optimistic enquiry, why do the Hamburg steamer manifest rice as vegetables (*legumes*)?

Rosin.—Receipts have been 320 tons, per *Adda J. Bonner* from Baltimore. There is no change in quotations, 65-00-115-00 per ton, as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—No receipts and the trade is so insignificant that quotations are of little value.

Brown.—The supply of River Plate seems to have ceased, and quotations are nominal.

May.—Receipts are 5,300 bales per *Silas Fish* from Montevideo. Dealers still quote at about 75-80 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil. River Plate is quoted nominally at 38-00-38-00, and native, Penelo, mine at 38-00-38-00 per bag.

Cudfish.—This article appears to be decidedly slack. The cargo *ex St. Joseph* is reported to have been sold at a low price, quality considered undesirable. Tubs are quite nominal and cases are quoted at retail 17-00. Receipts have been some 2,000 cases Norwegian, and 1,578 tons per 783 from Jersey to dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS	From	Arrival
COCHIN.—Ger bk <i>Wilhelmine</i> ; 270 tons; Schult; 30 ds; when to Divulver & Co.		
APR. 16.		
CARIBBE.—Nor bk <i>Marie</i> ; 1022 tons; Hansen; 50 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.		
JERSEY.—Br bk <i>St. Mary</i> ; 110 tons; Haquoil; 49 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.		
APR. 17.		
BALTIMORE.—Amer lug <i>Adda J. Bonner</i> ; 463 tons; Myrick; 34 ds; sundries to Leving & Co.		
CORINTH.—Nor bk <i>Agro</i> ; 1447 tons; Ahell; 51 ds; coal to Royal Mail.		
SWANSEA.—Br bk <i>Ringside</i> ; 399 tons; Graham; 55 ds; sundries to order.		
Br bk <i>Victoria</i> ; 1182 tons; Davies; 52 ds; coal to order.		
MESSAG.—Nor bk <i>Eximius</i> ; 247 tons; Olsen; 34 ds; salt to order.		
APR. 18.		
CARIBBE.—Br bk <i>Hindesden</i> ; 574 tons; Clemmings; 63 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.		
APR. 19.		
CARIBBE.—Br ship <i>Charles</i> ; 1360 tons; Perry; 49 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.		
NEWCASTLE.—Br bk <i>Prince Rudolph</i> ; 1332 tons; Dixon; 46 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.		
MONTREAL.—Amer bk <i>Silas Fish</i> ; 667 tons; Covert; 28 ds; lay to order.		

ROSAIO.—Br bk *Workman*; 731 tons; McLennan; 21 ds; when to order.

PENED.—Ger bk *Clara*; 140 tons; Bodege; 10 ds; sundries to order.

APR. 20.

ANTWERP.—Nor bk *Kongshild*; 267 tons; Ferguson; 32 ds; sundries to Lamsey & Co.

MACAO.—Nor bk *Varadud*; 235 tons; Scharet; 44 ds; salt to order.

Dan sch *Clara*; 118 tons; Schminski; 26 ds; salt to order.

APR. 21.

BALTIMORE.—Br SANTS—Amer bk *Priscilla*; 611 tons; McLennan; 53 ds; Bar to Leving & Co.

PENSACOLA.—Br bk *Alary I. Baker*; 843 tons; Scoville; 55 ds; pine to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

BRUNSWICK.—Br bk *Osmond O'Brien*; 853 tons; Shandon; pine to order.

CARIBBE.—Br ship *Algonia*; 1183 tons; Vero; 51 ds; coal to order.

MACAO.—Br sch *Rippling Wave*; 117 tons; Harcourt; 18 ds; salt to Le and de Carvalho & Co.

PENED.—Br bk *Luxembourg*; 281 tons; Stonehouse; 9 ds; cotton to Fonseca & Cunha.

APR. 22.

PHILADELPHIA.—Ger sch *Sagaland*; 126 tons; Deeken; sundries to Souza Imhoff & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APR. 15.

LIJA TIRUCHI.—Port lug *Flor de Angra*; 336 tons; Amann; 40 ds; sundries.

APR. 17.

BARBADOS.—Br bk *Gladiateur*; 427 tons; Heenan; ballast.

PENED.—Swed bk *Valmø*; 378 tons; Leander; sundries.

APR. 18.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *D. Pedro II*; 465 tons; Benson; coffee.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Ger lug *Albion*; 209 tons; Walken; coffee.

PARANAGUA.—Nor bk *Rjukan*; 209 tons; Elliesen; ballast.

APR. 20.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *Baltimore*; 695 tons; North; coffee.

PARANAGUA.—Nor lug *Proccia*; 298 tons; Marchese; ballast.

APR. 22.

KINGSTON.—Nor bk *Sola*; 447 tons; Knudsen; ballast.

ARMAT.—Br bk *St. Mary*; 1139 tons; Haquoil; 49 ds.

PRITT PATR.—Br bk *Reinold*; 274 tons; Covert; do.

CARACAS.—Nor bk *Cato*; 476 tons; Large; sundries.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

APR. 15.

LIJA TIRUCHI.—Port lug *Flor de Angra*; 336 tons; Amann; 40 ds; sundries.

APR. 17.

BARBADOS.—Br bk *Gladiateur*; 427 tons; Heenan; ballast.

PENED.—Swed bk *Valmø*; 378 tons; Leander; sundries.

APR. 18.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *D. Pedro II*; 465 tons; Benson; coffee.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Ger lug *Albion*; 209 tons; Walken; coffee.

PARANAGUA.—Nor bk *Rjukan*; 209 tons; Elliesen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Apr. 14	John Elder Br	Liverpool	24d	Wilson Sons & C
15	V de Mont'ao Fr	Havre	27d	F. Mazon
16	Adria Ital	Genoa	27d	J. N. Tuceniz & F
17	Galileo Br	River Plate	35d	Norton, M'w & C
18	V de Bahia Fr	Santos	28d	F. Mazon
19	Herschel Br	do	24d	Norton, M'w & C
20	Financ Amer	do	24d	Wilson Sons & C
21	La Plata Br	Santos	28d	Norton, M'w & C
22	Polony Br	Liverpool	24d	Norton, M'w & C
23	Pascal Btg	do	23d	do
24	Dastora Gr	Rosario	27d	J. A. Machado
25	Isabella Br	P. Alegre	6d	J. L. Hallam & C
26	John & Albert Ph	Santos	24d	A. Leitch & C
27	Unmay Gr	Hamburg	24d	E. Johnston & C
28	Louisa Gr	do	24d	do
29	Coptic Br	Lyonell	23d	Wilson Sons & C
30	Canning Br	P. Alegre	14d	Norton, M'w & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 14	Congo Fr	Bordeaux	24d	Sundries
15	John Elder Br	Valparaiso	24d	do
16	V de Bahia Fr	Havre	27d	do
17	Galileo Br	do	27d	do
18	V de Bahia Fr	do	27d	do
19	Isabella Br	do	27d	do
20	John & Albert Ph	do	27d	do
21	Unmay Gr	do	27d	do
22	Louisa Gr	do	27d	do
23	Coptic Br	do	27d	do
24	Canning Br	do	27d	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 14	Congo Fr	Bordeaux	24d	Sundries
15	John Elder Br	Valparaiso	24d	do
16	V de Bahia Fr	Havre	27d	do
17	Galileo Br	do	27d	do
18	V de Bahia Fr	do	27d	do
19	Isabella Br	do	27d	do
20	John & Albert Ph	do	27d	do
21	Unmay Gr	do	27d	do
22	Louisa Gr	do	27d	do
23	Coptic Br	do	27d	do
24	Canning Br	do	27d	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 14	Congo Fr	Bordeaux	24d	Sundries
15	John Elder Br	Valparaiso	24d	do
16	V de Bahia Fr	Havre	27d	do
17	Galileo Br	do	27d	do
18	V de Bahia Fr	do	27d	do
19	Isabella Br	do	27d	do
20	John & Albert Ph	do	27d	do
21	Unmay Gr	do	27d	do
22	Louisa Gr	do	27d	do
23	Coptic Br	do	27d	do
24	Canning Br	do	27d	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 14	Congo Fr	Bordeaux	24d	Sundries
15	John Elder Br	Valparaiso	24d	do
16	V de Bahia Fr	Havre	27d	do
17	Galileo Br	do	27d	do
18	V de Bahia Fr	do	27d	do
19	Isabella Br	do	27d	do
20	John & Albert Ph	do	27d	do
21	Unmay Gr	do	27d	do
22	Louisa Gr	do	27d	do
23	Coptic Br	do	27d	do
24	Canning Br	do	27d	do

19	Destero Gr	Rosario*	E Johnston & C
20	Estrella Br	P. Alegre* 6d	J.H. Bellamy & C
20	John & Albert Pri	Santos 24d	A. Leubá & C
21	Uruguay Gr	Hamboing* 24d	E. Johnston & C
21	Uruguay Fr	Genoa* 24d	E. Johnston & C

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,RUA DO GENERAL CAMARÁ No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil.

Norton, Megaw & Co.No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £450,000 "

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.RUA DO GENERAL CAMARÁ No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

Telephone No. 193.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Camêlaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

35, Rua General Camarã.

Telephone No. 477

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £3,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

35, Rua General Camarã

Telephone No. 477.

Shipping.**THOMAS NORTON'S**OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THEUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to**Thomas Norton,**

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
April 24	Neva....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
May 3	Tagus....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 8	Trent....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Alcazã, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, however, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

E. W. MAY, Supt. Maritimo.

Rm do General Camarã No. 2.

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.)

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:ADVANCE..... 9 June
FINANCE..... 30 "
ALLIANCE..... 28 July

The fine packet

ALLIANCE,

Captain BEERS

on return from Santos will sail 15th May at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAN,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	— "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN APRIL.

To New York:

Every Saturday

Enthl. Apr. 28th

To Southampton

(for London) and Antwerp:

Markise (Belgian Mail steamer) .. Apr. 29th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cape Horn..... Weekly.

or Callao..... Weekly.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,39 Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & CO.

82 Rua 1^a de Março.**Banks.****ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 185,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited.....	London
Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas.....	Paris.
Deutsche Bank.....	Hamburg
	Berlin
	Bremen
Banque d'Anvers.....	Antwerp
	Rome
	Genoa
Banco Generale, and agencies.....	Naples
	Alfon
	and other Italian cities
	Mahid
	Buenos Aires
	Callao
	Malaga
	Yaguajay
Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies.....	Valencia
	and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....	Lisbon
	Oporto
	and other Portuguese cities
English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....	Buenos Ayres
	Montevideo
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....	New York

This foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on such as agreed upon. Advances made on office and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Bookellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tachinist Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Phipps & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Parf's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

D. K. POMROY & Co.**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Ship and Steamship stores.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.

No. 1, Rua de Belem.

P. O. Address: Caixa 24.

Cable Address: "Pomroy, Pará."

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.**WINE MERCHANTS.**

Importers of Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

A. INDORE GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeiran Wines;

G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux;

E. REBY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and workshops: No. 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

Caixa no Correio No. 966. Rio de Janeiro

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.**GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS**

For sale by

André d'Oliveira & Gad,

No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Duggists.

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMA**ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co.**

No. 40, Rua dos Ourives

Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection.

View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.

Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Lamborg during a three years journey made for that special purpose.

14-72.

WINES.

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.No. 72, Rua 1^a de Março.**NOW READY****Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.**

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.

Price 2\$500: do, with photographs 5\$000.

For sale at this office.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

This Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from the policy will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In discussions it will use every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil, founded on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000

English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

Tir. ALIMA, 79, Sete de Setembro.